Amnsements and Meetings Co-Night. BOOTH'S THEATRE—1:30 and S: "The Exiles."
BROADWAY THEATRE—1:30 and S: "The Exiles."
FIFTH AVENUE HALL—2 and S: Heller's Wonders.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—2 and S: "Leah."
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—1:30 and S: "Uncle Tom's
Cabin."

PARK THEATRE-2 and 8: "Our Aldermen." SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. 2 and 8.

STANDARD THEATHE—1:30 and 8: "Little Barefoot."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—1:30 and 8: "A Celebrated WALLACK'S THEATRE-1:30 and 8: "Diplomacy."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE-2 and 8. Barnum's Show. AMERICAN INTELES - and ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition.
CHICRERING HALL—Eelecution Confest.
GIMORE'S GAMEEN—2 and S: The Great London Show.
NEW-YORK AQUARICM—DAY and Evening.
O'CONNOR'S UNION SQUARE HALL—Pool Tournament.
STEINWAY HALL—S: Concert. Thomas.

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Business Nonces.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic is the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritions properties. It is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions whether the result of exhaustion, nervous proatration, overwork, or acute disease; and in every form of de-bility, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. It is friendly and helpful to the most delicate stomach. Cas-WELL, HAKARD & O., proprietors, 5th Ave. Hotel Building, and otherwood, cor. of 39th st.

THINK OF IT-Eighty choice Norfolk systems at any of Malinn's Depois, Presh every day.

From The Tribune, April 10, 1878. We have procured from Washington the following table of the number of pounds weight of the various editions of the New-York morning papers, upon which postage was charged by the Post Office Department: FEBRUARY, 1878.

Daily, Semi-Wkly, 50,638 18,304 26,946 18,304 26,929 6,655 13,749 4,478 MARCH, 1878. TOTALS FOR QUARTER ENDING MARCH 31, 1878. Daily Semi-Wkiy, Weekly, Toral, 100,540 47,927 214,467 86,774 56,678 81,410 22,463 84,562 20,491 56,797 164,789 43,426 14,729 42,620 100,765

The Postmaster here is unwilling that we should verify these figures from his records, as to the other papers, without their consent; but as the figures all reached us from the same source, and as those relating to our own business are correct, we have no doubt that the rest are also. We shall gladly unite, however, with any two of the other eightpage papers in a formal request to Postmaster James for a transcript in detail from his books.

In estimating the significance of these fig-nres, it must be remembered that they represent the weight of seven daily issues of the other papers, against only six of The Trib the veight of the Herald seems unduly great on account of its frequent triple, quadruple and quintuple sheets, and that the weight of The Herald seems unduly great on account of its frequent triple, quadruple and quintuple sheets, and that the weight of The Times is also swollen by the heavy wood paper which its Walter presses require.

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1878.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Porte has issued a circular accepting the Treaty of San Stefano. - Hopes of a European Congress are still entertained at Vienna. Minister Foster has recognized, officially, President Diaz. — The University Boat Race takes place to-day; the betting is 3 to 1 on Oxford. The British House of Commons was cleared last night to repress a Home Ruler.

DOMESTIC .- A board of Army officers, with General Schofield as president, has been ordered to convene at West Point to receive any new evidence which may be presented in Fitz-John Porter's case. The verdict as to the wreck of the Metropolis throws blame on the owner and a ship-builder. = A report has been made favorable to the sale of part of Brooklyn Navy Yard for a public market, = Fresh information is presented by The TRIBUNE to-day as to the Southern raid on the Treasury. === The . Assembly took from the Committee on Ways and Means the County and Town Funding Bill, and Mr. Alvord, the chairman, intimated that action that may lead to his withdrawal from the committee. ____ A number of the State Senators started on an excursion to Montreal, where they arrived last evening.

CONGRESS.-The Senate was not in session yesterday. == In the House the bill to restore to Captain Armes his rank in the army was passed; the Senate amendments to the Deficiency Bill were concurred in ; the time of the House was principally taken up with a pointed debate on Southern war claims, in which Mr. Goode, of Virginia, Mr. Loring, of Massachusetts, Mr. Reed, of Maine, and Mr. Townsend, of New-York, took part.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- William M. Tweed died in Ludlow Street Jail at noon yesterday. His last hours were peaceful. The body was taken to the house of a daughter. === Henry A. Smalley, who has several trust funds in charge, is missing. === Ex-Corporation Counsel E. Delafield Smith is dead, More testimony was given in the Vanderbilt will case, ==== The sailing of the steamer Holsatia was delayed. - Sugar merchants conferred with Secretary Sherman about the new tariff. - There was a fatal case of hydrophobia from a cat's bite in Brooklyn. Gold 10012, 10058, 10012. Gold value of the legaltender dollar at the close, 99610 cents. Stocks active and irregular, closing feverish.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations indicate fair, warm weather, with a chance of showers. Thermometer yesterday, 57°, 63°, 54°.

One-quarter of all the bills introduced in the House during the present session are for Southern claims. At this rate there won't be grist enough for the Confederate hopper, even if the whole North is dumped in!

We present, on another page, a full list of the singers engaged for the ensuing year in the prominent church choirs of this city and Brooklyn. The numerous changes noted will interest many church members as well as appetite will do no harm. The House Commusical people.

The present Attorney-General is not the man to rejoice over the death of anybody, but the sudden departure of William M. Tweed relieves him of a grievous dilemma. Now neither John Kelly nor the public need be offended.

When Mullett sees that the South wants different departments of the Government, twenty-one new public buildings, he'll almost

the conciliation policy into nothing.

The State Department has acted judiciously in recognizing President Diaz as the head of the Mexican Government, thereby establishmg diplomatic relations with him. This measure must increase the stability of President Diaz's authority, while it relieves our Government from the confusion and embarrassment which attend informal proceedings.

There is a fair prospect of more lively encounters in the British House of Commons between the Home Rulers and the English members, since the latter have had the temerity to order the House to be cleared, in order that Mr. O'Donnell's aspersions on Lord Leitrim might not be reported. In retaliation, the outraged Home Ruler may now be expected to talk unlimitedly.

By the favorable report of the Commission there is a nearer prospect than hitherto that Brooklyn will be able to purchase from the in luxurious living, in feeing lawyers, United States a portion of the Navy Yard property. The land is not of special service to the Navy Department, but can be made very useful to Brooklyn as the site of a market. No other city of considerable size is so destitute of public markets, and the price of a large part of the food consumed by her citizens is heightened by the cost of a double transit over the East River. The purchase of this property will also give a site for a ferry where it is greatly needed, more than a mile of water-front having at present no such accommodation.

Our Washington correspondence points out a suspicious clause in the bill for amending the patent laws. We have previously found occasion for favorable comment on its other provisions, but this one seems open to very serious objection. It will prevent a patentee from recovering for the use of his invention, unless the user has made a profit in the branch of business in which the device was employed, although the use may have diminished loss. If this provision becomes law, no doubt the railroad companies would obtain undue advantage over inventors; but so, also, would almost every class of users of patented devices, since nearly all kinds of manufacturers and machine makers may claim that they have lost money within the past few years.

Our correspondent in London gives us to-day well-bred waiters stare; the Russian Ambasalways rule England.

After the half-million grab in New-England, the defalcation, if it should prove to be such, of Henry A. Smalley may seem a small affair. But to the people whose money is unaccounted for, it will probably be of considerable interest. The general public will wonder how a man of Mr. Smalley's habits came to get so many appointments as receiver. It is evident that he has grossly neglected his trusts, whether he has actually made away with money or not, and judges might take a hint from the transaction to exercise the greatest care in satisfy- | We have seen that he was not old-he was ing themselves as to the real character of men only unfortunate as other rogues and convicts of whom they think well, and on whom they have been, and will continue to be, so long are disposed to bestow such important appointments. Fortunately the funds of the Clairmont Savings Bank were taken out of Mr. regarded as in some respects a fortunate one. Smalley's hands some time ago by the efforts

of Mr. Fairchild. Vigorous verdicts are coming into fashion. The official report upon the Metropolis disaster | able portion of their lives to the rigorous disnames names also, and leaves no doubt of its | cipline of Sing Sing. As a civil debtor, he meaning at any point. The report declares passed his last days in a condition comparathat the repairs to the vessel were made in tively luxurious, and with money enough such a manner as to deceive both the United left to provide himself with every States and insurance inspectors, and singles out comfort. He had the solace of continually Mr. Lunt, the superintending owner of the devising plans for his own enlargement which vessel, and Eben Munson, shipbuilder, of New- came to nothing, and could have come to buryport, as persons who were cognizant of nothing, had he lived, without overriding all the facts, and might have prevented a every principle of law and justice, but which great loss of life if they had chosen to do he undoubtedly found useful in allaying the so. Mr. Munson is recommended for criminal tedium of imprisonment. Nor will his memory prosecution. The report is as explicit in ex- be altogether an unfragrant one in many oneration as in censure. Captain Ankers is minds. People who shared in his Apician bandeclared to have been ignorant of the condi- quets, useful rascals who voted for him, hurrabed tion of the ship at the time it started, and to have acted throughout as a brave seaman should. This is a gratifying clause in the verdict, as Captain Ankers has no doubt been | who reverenced him as the demi-god of their sujected to much unjust criticism.

The South's little bill against the National Treasury is so big that we have had to give tenderly speak of him as "Bill" and "Boss," it in sections. The first two installments included no private claims and consisted solely of bills for public improvements. The total sum asked for by the bills of this character | bar-room | lamentation; but as Mr. Tweed which were introduced between the middle of last October and the middle of March, was \$192,000,000, estimates of amounts, where they were unavoidable, being invariably moderate. To this we add to-day another item of the little bill-that of private claims introduced during the same time. In estimating the amount asked for in those bills which do not name the figure of the claim, a very low average has been taken, so low as doubtless to be considerably under the truth. But with these estimates, the sum demanded by these bills is more than \$10,000,-000, putting the whole demand made by the South during five months of the session at \$202,000,000 at the very least. But, as is stated elsewhere, an attorney for a large number of Southern claimants, who would be the last man in the world to frighten the country with too alarming an array of his clients' expectations, has shown that three large classes of private claims, now before Congress, amount to \$117,000 .-000, making the grand total probably at least \$300,000,000. Perhaps these are figures enough for taxpayers to feed on, but one more suggestion of the size of the Southern mittee on War Claims has had under consideration a bill referring all war claims to the Southern Claims Commission. Under this bill it was stated in our Washington dispatches, some weeks since, that twenty-five thousand separate claims would be referred to that Commission. Only 2,000 of this number are before Congress, all the rest are before

12,000 beingtbefore the Quartermaster-Gener-

had stayed in, his architecture and his of these claims are from Southern and border vocabulary together might have neutralized States. Who will dare to guess how many million dollars they call for !- This is a live and lively question for the country, and yesterday's debate in the House shows the inter- crime. Others were nothing but common barest which THE TRIBUNE'S disclosures have aroused.

WILLIAM MARCY TWEED.

He who was chief of the departed Ring, has himself departed. Death has come to rescue him from all chance of future indictments, and the catalogue of his earthly ignominies is concluded. His career was remarkable; in some respects it was brilliant, as brillinney is rated in the low and larcenous ranks to which he belonged; but all men of the least moral perception knew that his life, as a whole, was a wretched failure, in every possible way and from whatever point of view it may be regarded. The annalist who recounts his triumphs, the important places which he filled in the City, the State and the Nation, the enormous sums of money which he stole from the public to squander in bribing legislators and in corrupting voters, will be compelled to add, as the conclusion of all, that he died miserably in a prison. People have spoken of him since his down-

fall as "Old Tweed." He had committed so many offences, his peculations had been so large, and his felonious operations so numerous, that it was taken for granted that he was greatly advanced in life. The truth is, he was comparatively young; he was only fifty-five; his public career, of which so much has been said, and the history of which covers so large a space in these columns this morning, dates no further back than 1850, when he had the ill fortune to be elected Alderman of the Seventh Ward. Before that time he was hardly known outside the city limits. He ran with the machines, he figured in the lower sort of political meetings and maneuvrings, he was a power in the corner grocenes; yet there were hundreds like him, and with as good a chance as his of becoming magnificently notorious. But he pushed and intrigued, he consorted with the dregs of the city, he manipulated the masses, he treated the drunken, and he hired the yenal, and all to so much purpose, that he could hardly have kept out of Congress if he had tried. To Congress, therefore, he went, but his were talents which were quite lost in that august body. His proper field was New-York, and he came back to it, to fill va-'the voice of society" on the resignation of | rious places, but mainly to preside over its pay-Lord Derby. And society's voice is very shrill | roll. The President of the Board of Supervisors for the Turk. The announcement of the re- enriched himself and all his friends. He cortirement of the Foreign Secretary is welcomed | rupted judges; he purchased the Assembly; with an outburst of applause at a dinner- he acted upon the principle that every man party at one of the great houses-an explosion had his price, and that price, when of enthusiasm which must have made the he thought it worth his while, he was always ready to pay. New-York was sador is subjected to personal incivilities at rich, and the booty was unhunted. He carthe hands of the highest personages in the ried on a system of thievery which has no realm; and the same Queen that will not parallel in the history of this continent. allow divorced ladies to be presented at her | These almost incredible peculations were drawing-rooms, has authorized the Prince of in time exposed; the only wonder is that their Wales to restore ex-Colonel Baker to his details were so long concealed. The result former social rank. His notorious crime is was that Tweed went to Blackweil's Island forgiven for the sake of his services to the where other thieves, who only steal watches Turk. Verily, good society in England seems and purses, are confined. He went from the to have gone mad, but good society does not penitentary to the jail. He ran away and he was brought back again. He tried by various offers of compromise and restitution to secure once more his liberty, but nothing came of it. The moral would otherwise have lost its point, and the tale its principal ornament. A prison was the fittest place for such a man to die in; and there he died,

His last words seem to indicate that he was wonderfully deficient in the commonest of moral sense. He kept up the farcical pretence of martyrdom to the end. It was not the least remarkable feature of his character that he always, after his luck left him, insisted upon being regarded as an unfortunate old man. accepted rules of justice, his career may be Men infinitely less guilty than he was, for largenies which were indeed petty compared with his, have been subjected for a consider for him, and fondly cafled him "Boss;" tondies who talked of erecting his statue as that of a remarkable public benefactor; thieves calling; good-natured people who are always prating of a man's best traits as if they quite compensated for his worst;-all these will and will assure us that there are worse men left in the world than he was. Their method of moral estimate may answer the purposes of was a thoroughly dishonest man, and as he never, even in his last hour, gave the slightest evidence of repentance, we may spare the reader platitudes about his virtues and commonplace extenuations, none the less empty because he is dead.

RING GOVERNMENT. The history of William M. Tweed is eloquent in warnings alike to honest citizens and rogues. It shows how easily the government of a great city can be seized by its worst elements, how naturally, indeed, it drops into the hands of threves; and it reminds plundering rings that every combination of swindlers contains within itself the seeds of speedy and inevitable ruin. We look back at the organization of the old Tammany Ring and the personal character of its members, and we are overcome with shame and amazement at the ease with which such a gang of vulgar thieves stole our money by the million and made every interest in the metropolis tributary to their brutal pleasures. There was hardly a man among them all whose election to a responsible office, even supposing him to be honest, would not have been a travesty upon republican self-government. We shall make a great mistake if we allow our estimate of them to be affected by their subsequent misfortunes. Exiled, ruined, broken, dead, they are not proper objects of compassion or forgiving comment; the plain hard truth should be spoken of them now, as freely as it was spoken in the first days of their fall. Tweed was an irredeemably vulgar and ostentatious thief, and his immense

nature. But most of the others were worse than Tweed. Connolly was a weak, cunning, unsympathetic rogue, whose furtive eye shunned even his accomplices in room rowdies, bullies of the polls and last serious obstacle is removed by the conthe engine-house, rascally shop-keepers, tract of the Secretary with the bankers of corner loungers, ignorant fellows with the Syndicate, and there is reason to expect a inflamed faces and breath laden with brandy and blasphemy, who puffed their rank cigars in the lobbies of the Common Council, and filled the City Hall with an indefinable aroma of blackguardism. The Americus Club House, where Tweed and all these lesser captains congregated, was nothing but a palatial pig-sty.

And this was the Ring which ruled and robbed the first city of the Western world. The whole community knew that these men were scamps; that they were stealing right and left; that they bought judges, bribed legislators, corrupted voters, manufactured ballots, made a farce of elections; that their system of operations was nothing but wholesale Yet until they quarrelled among themthe others, there never was any serious rea serious complaint about it. Their power imploring him not to confuse the counsels was formed quickly, and sprang at once into sat around a whiskey bottle and said, "Let us "steal and divide;" and the stealing began the next morning. In a few weeks the conspiracy was complete; the crime had already reached grotesque proportions; the public money filched from the treasury was running through those dirty hands in an uninterrupted stream; there was riot and debauchery in all the public departments; the debt began to sweil; the taxes became appalling; the ten thousand and the patient, careless citizens of New-York

they came to the counting. it was the manifest destiny of an American criminals. But what, after all, has been the places with them? They drag about the at every step. They are cursed with a punishment that every year becomes more shameful and more galling. Connolly, poor broken bound, wanders in remote foreign places, hugging his stolen purse and hiding both from honest men whom he has wronged and dishonest men whom he has betrayed. More fortunate perhaps than any of the rest will the world account the man who died of a broken skull before the exposure came, and around whose bedside the gang kept watch lest he should repent and fool who drank himself to death in Paris, with the cordial approbation of his shrewder confederates. There are many of the less imone can show himself in public or When the frand broke down, the regues ifeless burden which will now be carried from a prison bed to a dishonored tomb. After all, did it pay?

THE SECRETARY'S CONTRACT. Fifty millions is a large sum. But Secretary Sherman has not only secured the payment of \$50,000,000 in gold to the Treasury. He has taken the best possible course to prevent an outgo of \$5,000,000 a week in payment for bonds returned from Europe. The bankers with whom his latest contract was made are those whose rates in a large degree outrol foreign exchange. They undertake to make a market for United States bonds, and therefore undertake to make the rates of exchange such that bonds in large amount annot be imported. No one doubts heir power, when they have \$50,000,000 of United States 412 per cents to sell. The quick change in the price of bonds yesterday is proof that their power is admitted in Europe as well as in this country. They can stop, and it now becomes their interest to stop, the shipment of bonds from Europe, and in this point of view the contract made by the Secretary on Thursday was incomparably more advantageous to the country than any that it was possible to make with the associated banks of this city.

It is the general opinion that, apart from his consideration, Secretary Sherman made a remarkably good bargain for the Government. Virtually, he sold fifty millions of bonds at the market price on Thursday-but one million could not have been sold in open market without depressing the price. Even if he had given 1 per cent-\$500,000-to the bankers who thus placed themselves under bonds to assist the Government in its work of resumption, he would have paid a small price for a very great service. His success is the greater since he secures the service, and vet sells the bonds at the market rate, Had the associated banks of this city offered as much as 1 per cent more than the bankers of the Syndicate, Mr. Sherman would still have been justified in preferring the latter, because of their superior power in affecting foreign exchange and the return of bonds from abroad. Fortunately, he was able to make not only as good but better terms with the bankers who control foreign exchange than with those whose efforts to accumulate gold would probably have diminished their ability to sustain the mercantile community.

Let it now be taken for granted that resumption is coming at the date named in the Act of 1875. Two members of the Senate Committee on Finance deserve credit for stating that they will not countenance the repeal of the Resumption Act, although they were their aid the bill cannot get favorable action in committee, and it is believed that their opposing votes insure its defeat in the Senate. If Secretary Sherman is not to be hampered by additional legislation, he has ample power

Senate and the House, that he com-The blighting uncertainty which has so long paralyzed commerce should now pass away. The solid basis of honest money is near. The prompt and vigorous revival of business. Secretary Sherman will find his reward in due time. His firmness, sagacity and tact will not be forgotten. In the brighter and better days which we hope are coming, men will not fail to remember the officer who gave the country hope at its darkest hour, and not only devised wise plans, but possessed the faculty to execute them.

"THE INTERIOR OF MASSACHUSETTS." Oh! He was "in the interior." That's the reason why General Shields did not decline or resign or withdraw or refuse to permit his name to be used for the office of Doorkeeper of the House the other day. He was in the inperjury and peculation supported by forgery. terior of Massachusetts lecturing, and through all the hullabaloo knew nothing about it all selves and one of the criminals gave away until he returned to Boston, where he found great stacks of telegrams from statesmen of sistance to the pullage; there was hardly even all shades of opinion, advising, exhorting and was not the slow growth of years. The Ring of the Democratic party and interrupt its great career by running for Doorkeeper. full activity and strength. Three or four men By the time he reached Boston, however, the trouble was over and the game was up. The Democrats in Congress had waited up to the last moment for him to withdraw, and had once been nearly frightened out of their wits by Mr. Butler's production of a tetter which they feared contained his consent to being a candidate, but turned out to be an old one on some historical or other subject, and had finally voted against him and for the other man. They had done this because, in the first place, retainers of the Ring grew drunk and insolent; they said he was not able-bodied enough to keep the door as it ought to be kept in such a only shrugged their shoulders and went on crisis as the present; second, because, having buying and selling, and easting votes which been a United States Senator, he might not Mr. Tweed and his friends threw away when be willing to tend door for the House; and third, because his having remained in the One might have thought, ten years ago, that Democratic party all these years was clear proof that, unlike the Psalmist, he would metropolis to be ruled and ruined by its rather dwell in the tents of wickedness than keep door anywhere. The General learned fate of the gung that was once so rich and these facts upon his return from the interior powerful? "I have had bad luck," said the of Massachusetts. Also, that his party miserable old man, yesterday, as he fell back in Congress had been suddenly roused to dead in jail. Have the others fared so much a sense of his great merit while he was in better? Garvey, living on the price of the interior, and had passed a bill putting treachery; Woodward, exposing a cheek of him on an impossible pension-list, so that for brass to the scorn of a community in which the remainder of his days he would be above he burns to be thought respectable; Sweeny, want; above every want, that is, except the heaping the odium of his thefts on the grave of want to see the pension, which would conhis brother-these are the only ones of the band | tinue. It was a coincidence that just at the whom the stern logic of retribution has spared | finish of these great transactions he emerged from complete rain. Yet who would change from the interior of Massachusetts suddenly, as if shot out of a gun; and with world a chain that grows heavier a curiosity sharpened by so long an absence from the haunts of men, began reading his multitudinous telegrams. They must have interested him profoundly, for he immediately started for Washington to answer them in person, and explain to the Senators that he

should have replied earlier had he not been

out of reach of everybody, in the interior of

And now the question arises, the geographi-

cal inquiry, where is this interior of Massa-

chusetts; where these fastnesses into which

Massachusetts.

the statesman and lecturer may plunge inconconfess in his last moments; or the worthless | unently out of hearing of his country's call, and away from the madding crowd that howl to him to come out and keep door for Congress. It had not been supposed that portant thieves about New-York, but not such an inaccessible interior existed anywhere, least of all in Massachusetts. carouse in the resorts that he loves. Men labored under the pleasing delusion that whenever Mr. Butler had a place themselves must have been astovished to find for a man, whether it was to carry a mail, or now unsubstantial were their fortunes, how sit at the receipt of customs, or tend a door, sudden and absolute was their ruin. If we look he could wire that man at ten minutes' notice for the fragments of the Tammany Ring to- anywhere on the face of the globe. But there day we find a few shabby fellows, with broken is, it seems, a seeluded spot known only as boots and sodden checks, skulking about third- "the interior of Massachusetts," one of as civilized states exist. Tested by generally rate saloons,—and nothing more, except that those mysterious havens affected by the or described, except in a large, loose and general way; it may be a dell, or a cavern, or a rocky summit; a retreat to which neither wires nor rails nor daily papers come; and hereafter statesman and lecturer may rest secure from the intrusion of man. Against the walls of this asylum politics and politicians beat m vain; here come not the confusion of the caucus, the contention of parties, the wild tumult of popular uprising, the clamor of a great people for a high toned, sincere and conscientious Doorkeeper. How long General Shields had remained buried in the obscure recesses of what he vaguely terms "the interior of Massachusetts," we do not know. He has left it to be inferred that when the Democratic party began testing itself for the responsibilities of government by these experiments in doorkeeping, he foresaw that he might shortly be called to that duty, and putting a finger in each ear, fled from the face of man into the interior of Massachusetts, There, while the battle raged all around him, and the Democratic party in Congress was agitated as never before, fluttering and clucking like an uneasy hen, distracted by doubt whether her one egg is bad or is about to hatch a duck, the General reposed in peace. Into that haven there bounced no messages from Clymer and Cox and Randall and the rest, hot with unusual lightnings from the centre of the Congressional tempest; to that interior came no pulsations from the outer world; nations might call for doorkeepers and he not hear. He locked his lips and passed afar, thridding the sombre boskage of the wood toward the morning star. And then, all being over for the present, he

emerged with a quaint, sad smile and read his telegrams. "Really," he said, "this is altogether quite unexpected," and sped to Washington. There he has explained that he was in the interior of Massachusetts at the time and never heard a word. Had he been on the exterior it would have been different. But now that the astonishment of the Democratic Congressmen, who telegraphed him at some cost and with no result, has measurably subsided, there has arisen a very general desire for a more definite descriptionsomething, in fact, in the nature of a guidebook-of the interior of Massachusetts. For, these statesmen say, if it be so that there are fastnesses in that remarkable Commonwealth into which irregular candidates may flee and close their ears, and become inaccessible to the most impassioned telegrams, then there's an end of party discipline. At the very next election of Doorkeeper-liable to occur at any moment-Mr. Tilden, or Mr. Hendricks, or Mr. George zealous advocates of the Silver Bill. Without | T. Curtis, or Augustus Schell, or John Kelly, or some such man, is liable to be nominated in an irregular fashion by Mr. Butler, and at the first inkling of Butler's mischievous intent flee madly into the interior of Massachusetts where mails do not reach and telegrams cannot to bring about resumption on the 1st come. And they say, this interior must be exwealth never spread even the thinnest gilding of January next, and has shown, in his plored if the party is to be saved from bursting wish he had never been turned out. If he al's office alone. No doubt a vast proportion over the coarse fibre of his bad and selfish conversations with committees of the all to pieces. We presume General Shields will or plague of grasshoppers may breed a famine

not willingly disclose his retreat. Well, then, prehends and means to use his power. we are in favor of setting Glover at work on him with his experts. The Democratic party is not safe while this retreat for irregular candidates remains undiscovered.

> AN ACADEMY THAT DOES NOT TEACH. Mr. Charles Jerome Hopkins has honored us with a request to give the benefit of our circulation to an address to the stockholders of the Academy of Music. Mr. Hopkins bas composed an opera, entitled "Dumb Love," which he is about to place upon the boards of that theatre; and since even a dumb opera cannot be presented without money, he desires that each stockholder will send him from \$15 to \$25. We feel that the slightest intimation of Mr. Hopkins's wish in this matter is all that the stockholders will need; yet they may contribute with more alacrity when they are reminded that "a poor performance," resulting from lack of funds, "must discredit the Academy," and depreciate the reputation of an establishment "which claims to be the cradle of High 'Art."

> There is force in this suggestion; but the unfortunate proprietors of the Academy of Music, who get no return for the money they have invested in that fine opera house, except one seat for each share of stock, and an indefinite amount of abuse in the newspapers, have perhaps become callous to "discredit." A queer notion seems to hold possession of the minds of all adventurers of opera that they are engaged somehow in an enterprise for the advancement of High Art which demands the most delicate and respectful treatment from the public, and lavish subsidies from the stockholders. If their venture failas it usually does-they feel that they have inmolated themselves upon the altar of asthetics; they complain that the Academy boxowners are an incubus; and they regard their landlords with some such feeling as the Hon. Mr. Bland probably entertains for bondholders. The neighborhood of East Fourteenth-st. is haunted by the maimed and melancholy victims of a generation of operatic campaigns, who have talked so long about their sacrifices for the good of the public that they have almost come to believe in them, and who spend their afternoons railing at an ungrateful and unappreciative community, and a race of heartless and murderous critics.

> But in truth, giving opera in New-York is generally not an art enterprise at all. It is purely commercial speculation which, in the long run, wins about as much prosperity as it deserves, and there is no reason why the owners of the Opera House should be expected to give it pecuniary aid, or the critics to treat it with tenderness. We do not refer to the Dumb Love" of Mr. Jerome Hopkins, for as yet we are not acquainted with that work, and we might mention several undertakings of a musical sort in the management of which it has been easy to trace the influence of a higher ambition than that of money-making; but as an ordinary rule the impresario who brings a troupe of singers to the "cradle of High Art" in Irvingplace is governed by the same impulses which direct all active and enterprising showmen, from Mr. Barnum down to the proprietor of the double-headed pig. Nothing is further from their thoughts than the advancement of art or the elevation of the popular taste. And, as a matter of fact, neither of these results is generally promoted by their operations.

> Hence it is that the Academy of Music beies its name. It teaches nothing; even when an opera company contains good material it generally fails to give a good performance, because managers have come to believe that conscientious work does not pay, while money can be made by poor work. We do not know that they are to be blamed, except in so far as they pretend to merit for which they are not even striving; the fault is more with the people and the critics; but while such is the character of American operatic ventures, it is ridiculous to demand for them the largesses of rich "patrons of art." Let them pass for just what they are worth, without foolish favor.

VIRGINIA.

We give in another column this morning a brief abstract of the claims of this State as a place for settlement, for the use of such individuals and colonies as intend to make a change of base, this Spring, and are looking for new homes in this country. We have tried to make the statement of her advantages and disadvantages as impartial as possible. Native Virginians will, no doubt, think that we have understated the former, especially with regard to the farming region of the Piedmont belt, but they should remember that a son of the Old Dominion, whose affection to his State is a part of his religion, is likely to look at her from a very different point of view from that of the poor Northerner, going down to scratch bard for his living in the Valley or Tidewater. It is for the latter we write, and it is just to look at her through his eyes. If we had written for capitalists, the advantages offered by this State would have been presented much more forcibly. Her nearness to the markets, her ample means of transportation, her abundant power in water and fuel for manufacturing purposes, and the cheapness of labor, commend her to the man who has means to invest. It only needs money, too, to develop her vast mineral resources, and bring up her exhausted land. The capitalist would find no prejudices inimical to his success. The Virginians are eager to put their own shoulders to the work. The bloody fields of Manassas and the Wilderness are green with crops, and Libby and Castle Thunder are again tobacco factories. The unemployed laborer or mechanic is, it is true, a man without money. But we still

consideration in choosing a future home, for two reasons: 1st. He risks little in removal. The journey is short and inexpensive. The climate, habits of life, etc., are much the same as those with which he is familiar, except that, the necessaries of life being cheaper, want is almost unknown. If he fails absolutely, a few hours will bring him back to his present standing ground; whereas the emigrant to the West, by sheer distance, vir tually burns his ships behind him. 2d. He should remember that no general statement (such even as we give to-day) holds true in each individual instance. The average temperature of a given point in Winter may be 31°, but the year that he goes to it, it may sink to 9°; the average value of an acre in tobacco may be \$70, yet his acre may not bring in a penny. These transient failures matter little to the capitalist, but to the poor man they mean ruin. He can afford to risk 80 little that he ought to go where the risk is smallest. In the Virginias, where climate is equable and the population of mixed occupation, the profits are, it is true, but moderate, but the risk of absolute failure is almost nothing; while the West is the land of great extremes. This year the crops may be enormous, even be thrown to the cattle for lack of transportation to the market, and the next, a drought

urge the Virginias and Carolinas upon his